NEW YORK DEMOCRACY.

Cemplete Triumph of Tammany in the Preliminary Fight.

A. P. LANING TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN.

All the Contesting Delegations To Be Ruled Out.

Causes of the Existing Dissensions in the Party Ranks.

THE CONTEST OVER THE STATE COMMITTEE

Hand's Name for Court of Ap. peals Abandoned.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD.]

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 24, 1878. tions of a spicy Convention when the ary chairman's gavel strikes the table for the arst time at Wieting Hall to-morrow still continues. one and substance of discussion all day in Syraaround the various political headquarters indicate this temper of the political and, unless some judicious peacemaker step in at the last moment, we atic State gathering of 1878. The elements of angonism arrayed against each other from all parts of a State, and particularly from New York, Kings and Albany counties, are of such a bitter character lat no one at the present writing can tell where the any great political principle is to be maintained THE PIGHT PORTRATED.

The fight, fairly and squarely, is conducted for the purpose of assuring the supremacy of Samuel J. Ill-den and friends against the constantily rising sea of power controlled by Comptroller John Kelly, repre-senting Tammany Hall in New York city and examasa J. Parker and other gentlemen of that school in the country. The friends of Mr. Tilden ere contend that his army has been atheir artillory against him when he was a caudidate for Governor in 1874, and later on when seeking to Watte House. Such influences to-day are greed to be the one man power of Tammany Hall nd the peculiar cabinet of that organization, banded remnants of the scattered Canal Ring, to pieces under the attack of 1875; the Court of Appenis interests inconsed by olitical camp followers of those organizations going o make up the Faistafflan army of professional office-

holders. This is the view sought to be given the present controversy by Mr. Tilden's supporters at pregent on the ground at Syracuse.

The ANTI-TILDEN VIEW.

In response to this the sati-Tilden men recount the details of the long fight which the Gramercy Park statesman has made against Comptroller Kelly and Tammany since he was elected Governor. Say they:—

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"He tried to crush out the men that stood by him in time of need, and now he has kicked down the ladder ou which he assouded, being left on a dizzy eminence from which he cannot account of descend without danger of being dashed to pieces.

At seven o'clock this evening the main body of the Tammany delegates arrives, headed by Comptroller Kelly. A mong them were Augustus Scholl, Poter Mitchell, Commissioner Dunisp, W. H. Quincy, Goroner Wolfman, Assemblyman Grady, ex-Assemblyman Kirk, a number of Aldermen and others. The headquarters of the Tammany delegation are at the Vanderbilt House, while the anti-Tammanyies have opened rooms at the Syracuse House. Ex-Sheriff James O'Brien, Edward Cooper, Dennis A. Spellissey and Jerome Buck were among the first to arrive on the part of New York city's contesting delegation. The Tammany end anti-Tammany delegation are actitered indiscriminately around the different lotels. They have not come together in two bodies as far as hotel accommodation is concerned. Neither of the Convention. Tammany's ultimatum will be to leave the convention hall in a body it not all admitted. She will show no quarter or consideration before the Convention. Tammany's ultimatum were appointed accommodation is concerned. Neither of the Convention. Tammany's ultimatum were delegated to the convention hall in a body it not all admitted. She will show no quarter or consideration before the Committee on Contested Seats of the Convention. The many were appointed to argue the claims of the discretion before the Committee on Contested Seats of the Miller of the Convention of the State Committee on Contested Seats of the convention hall in a body it not all admitted. She will show no quarter or consideration before the Committee on Contested Seats of the contested Seats of the contested Seats of the contested tammany since he was elected Governor. Say they:

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ber of issating selegates, who wished to know something as to the situation. They wanted to ascertain who would hold the Convention.

"I can tell you now," said Mr. Kelly, "that we have this Convention. You may rest assured of that."

The Comptroller was emblatic and sanguine. He evidently firmly believed what he said. This expression was, however, at the supper table before the meeting of ten State Committee. Mr. Kelly had, doubtiless, received trustworthy and positive assurances as to the outlook, frem his various agents throughout the State.

less, received trustworthy and positive assurances as to the outlook, frem his various agents throughout the State.

ABOUT THE STATE COMMITTEE.

Cortain rumors were current, however, during the day that the State Committee was not as statch in the anti-fliden interest as was represented since their appointment by the Albany Convention of last year, and that defections had taken place which would give the majority to Tilden and Robinson. In the last computation this body stood 13 for Tilden and 2 against. This morning one more was accord by the speculators to the Tilden side in the person of Dr. Alexander H. Crosbie, of Lowville, Lewis county. Then an additional rumor was circulated that one of the anti-Tilden committeemen was detained in consequence of sickness or something size, which would leave the body fourteen to sixteen. Governor Robinson's friends now wanted only two more to capture the committee and absolutely control the appointment of a temporary chairman, which, if the present peculiar situation would give them almost certain victory in the Convention itself. These rumors caused considerable excitement around the Vanderbit house, upon the second floor of which the committee was in session. The large vestibule was crowded with an excited group of positicians.

**Ex Senator John Fox was questioned upon the situation as he rushed past into the supper room:—

"I have, only just arrived," he answered, with a satisfied smite, "and don't know much abeqt it."

"How as to complexion of the State Committee—is it not anti-Tilden?" he was saked.

"That is not quite so sure," responded Mr. Fox.

"We wilfsee more of this by and by."

Such mysterious hints kept the politicians on a bed of impatient speciation, and they waited anxiously for the deliberations of the State Committee—is to not all pad. In fact every one conceded that the action of this body would decidedly lorecast whother peace snould prevail over the councils of the democratic party to-morrow, or whether one of thos old diagrace the proceedings.

whether one of the old time rows of Tammany Hall in former years should diagrace the proceedings.

An ODD MAN.

Later on General McQuade, Smith M. Weed, Comptroller Oloott, Daniel Magone and others of the Robinson stripe contended that the committee was 17 to 16. On which side the odd man lay they could not or would not say. McQuade remarked:—

"The committee is now seventeen to sixteen without doubt. We are sure of that. As to which side the seventeenth man takes is not so certain."

"Suppose a resolution is offered in the committee to admit Tammany to the temporary organization?"

"In the lirat place, there will be a bitter fight over this. In the next place, it can't pass, and that settleg it. Tammany masn't chough of friends to pass it either."

"Who will be temporary chairman?"

"Weil, it may be West or A. P. Laning, of Buffalo."

"Well, it may be west or A. F. Laning, of Bullato,"
Smith M. Weed thought the committee would represent Thien. He said:—
"There are seventeen for and sixteen against Roblisson. We have nothing to complain of."
"Will Laning be temporary chairman?"
'I think McQuade, but Laning may be settled upon
by the opposition."

the opposition."
"Have you any idea as to the platform?"
"No, but I think that it will be a slightly modified

"Who will draw it up?"
"Well, Purcell and Kernan, and perhaps Dan Man-Comptroller Olcott thought that the committee was with Robinson. The Convention would be, at all

Kx. Secretary Bigsiow and in "I suppose the communities will be for Roomson. At least I hope so. A change has just been made in our layer, but now much

I don't know."

"What will be done with Temmany to-morrow?"

"Well, that's hard to telt."

"Will Kelly make a fight?"

"Fight! of course. He's always fighting when he con't have his own way."

"Will his delegation be admitted?"

"Perhaps. But I think they ought not. That is to the exclusion of everybody che."

"What would you awke?"

"I should advise that half of each be admitted."

"Why doesn't Tiden come here?"

"Oh, it wouldn't do. That would look as if Robin-

son couldn't manage his own fight. This is his Convention, and Tilden doesn't want to interfere."

"What about the platform?"

"That's another conundrum. One thing is certain, Robinson will be indersed, but as to the currency plank it is doubtful. Keily, I think, wants a Senwab plank, yet I don't think it will be as he says."

THE GOVERNOU'S SON ON THE PLATFORM.

D. C. Robinson, the Governor's son, and as to the platform—"I hear that Tammany wants greenbacks; don't know, though; perhaps it sun't so."

"Will your isther have the Convention?"

"You're not a delegate?"

"Oh, no. I'm only here to explain anything that may be unsatisfactory—not fully understood."

"Then you're not otherwise interested?"

"Not at all, further than to see that father's interests are not imposed upon or misrepresented.".

Dan Magone hadn't any definite ideas or information about the financial plank of the platform. He said:—"Purceil Gray, of the Buffalo Courier; Dan Manning, of the Argus, and other good men will, no doubt, be on the Platform Committee. I think it ought to be a sound one."

"What is the complexion of the State Committee now?"

"That I don't know, but it is close, no doubt."

"What is the complexion of the State Committee now?"

"That I don't know, but it is close, no doubt,"

"Will Tammany be let in?"

"Porhaps half of each. I would advise that. They both ought to be put out, no doubt, and let the people settle it at the polis. Kelly is a good manager. He controls Tammany well, but there is too much fight in him, especially when wrong. Yet he's an honest man, and means well, and I respect him for that."

"HE. APORE NOT CONVIDENT.

E. K. Apgar, who was successful in his own district, in Tompkins, said:—"I do not feel as confident about our strength in the State Committee as some. I believe we are outnumbered."

"It is said that you can go on the next committee."

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"It is said that you can go on the next committee,"

"Yes, I can if I wish, but I have not yet decided."

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"Yes, I can if I wish, but I have not yet decided."

"An one on the State Committee, was found when be arrived, to be with Tilden. He said:—'Yes, I was sgainst Robinson and Tilden till about three months ago. I shall vote for them now."

KEMLY COMPIENT.

John Kelly was very confident as the State Committee went into session, and remarked:—

"I know Roblinson's men brig a deel of what they can do and what they intend to; but it's all beasting. We have a mejority, and we'll show them that before we are through with them."

These short interviews, as the members of the State Committee filed into the large partor arranged for their meeting, gave some indications of what might result when the thirty-three gentlemen sate of the interviews. A few minutes later the nows came out that cx-Senator A. I'. Laning, of Buffilo, an anti-Tildenite, had been chosen as temporary chairman of the Ceavestion. The speculations were at an end. The opposition (filden) phalax had atood their ground up to the decisive moment. The singular information was also furnished that Laning's selection was usuaments. Either the Tildenites had concluded that there was no use in making a positive fight against Laning, as they shood in a minomity, or same adrolt scheme was intended to be played when the Convention comes together tomorrow. Runners flow around in this connection that Robinson's friends held a majority of the Convention in fix temporary shares, sell that they mean to spring a trap so as to upper all shat was done in committee, even proposity to gas far as the substituting some-body clse for Lanths. This proposed plan, however, was considered as of the revolutionary a character to succeed. The Tammany hell Guneral Committee in order that tickets for the

DELEGATES TO SYRACUSE.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept., 24, 1878. The democrats of Lewis county have nominated W. W. Rice for the Assembly, and D. C. West, J. D. Smith and J. M. Pease to the State Convention.

GREENBACK-LABOR COMMITTEE.

The County General Committee of the national groop ack-labor party met last night at the Germania Assem bly Rooms, in the Bowery, Mr. George Blair in the chair. Most of the evening was spent in bearing the reports of the Committee on Organization from the several Assembly districts. The reports from the districts were all satisfactory, except the Nineteenth, where pleted the Committee on Credentials reported in favor of admitting the delegates from the First, Third, Tenth. Eleventh, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Fil-teenth and Seventeenth districts. The credentials of the delegates from the Eighth district were referred back to the district, because they inderse the Utica platform.

It has been in contemplation to hold a mass meet-

platform.

It has been in contemplation to hold a mass mecting in Tompkins square, but the committee charged with obtaining the permission of the Park Commissioners reported that their application was refused on the ground that workmen are now engaged there. All hope of obtaining the square was not abandoned, however, and the President said that Kearney was anxious to speak there under the auspices of the organization, and it was determined to make a strong effort to obtain it. Then a long discussion ensued on the feasibility of hiring the Cooper Institute for a mass meating, but after the "speeching," as one of the delegates remarked, it was determined to drop the project.

The subject of an address to the people gave great trouble to the committee, and there was much noisy discussion as to whether the committee having the matter in charge should be discharged and a special committee appointed who would draw up an address without delay. A Mr. Connoily wanted the address to speak out boldir against Mr. Saunders, the charman of the State Committee, but this little but of tun was too dangerous to be induiged by the wiser heads, and so the whole matter was postponed until the next meeting.

A motion was made looking to the nomination of a

and so the whole matter was postponed that the reachemeeting.

A motion was made looking to the nomination of a county ticket, but the proposition met with no favor. Mr. Connoily thought the nominations ought to be made by the General Committee, and thus suggestion was loudly cheered. The proposition met with some opposition, however, and one speaker said if this tining was done the committee would be called a viring," and another speaker saked, "Do we want to become a Tammany Hall?" In the end the whole matter was postposed for a week.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

The greenback labor party of the Fifth Congresstonal district of New Jersey met at Washington Hall, Paterson, yesterday alternoon, General Thomas D. Roxsey presiding. Two democratic factions, and to consist of adherents of A. W. Cutter and Exra S. consist of adherents of A. W. Cutter and Ezra S. Mitter, respectively, obtained access and a stormy session was the result. Resolutions were passed favoring a high protective tariff and the taxation of bonds, and denouncing the national government for indifference to the welfare of the inborning classes. Letters were read from Mr. Cutter and Colonel Miller; but the nomination of Mr. E. E. Potter, of Morris county, was made unanimous after a stermy balloting scene. The door was at one time besieged by persons trying to get in, and afterward by the democrats, who made a rush to get out.

WATRITOWN, N. Y., Sept. 24, 1878.

A. B. James, has been unanimously nominated for Congress by the republicans in the St. Lawrence district.

St. Louis, Sept. 24, 1878.

The democrats of the Second Congressional district in this city to-day nominated Erastus Wells by accianation.

MERIDAN, Cond., Sept. 24, 1878.

At the Democratic Congressional Convention of the Second district James Phelps, of Essex, was unant-mously renominated for Congress.

The greenbackers of the Third Congressional district have nominated Colonel W. W. Newman, of Hanover county, in opposition to General J. E. Johnston.

AT SARATOGA

Overwhelming Strength of the Conkling Men in Convention.

THE OLIVE BRANCH TO BE TENDERED

President Hayes To Be Complimented in Glittering Generalities.

VIEWS OF THE LEADING DELEGATES

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 24, 1878.
The faithful Cornelius Van Cott has been the first halis and parlor of the United States Hotel. As he expresses the confident belief that Mr. Conkling and his friends will have at least four-fifths of the Convention and as there is no one here at present to refute that position the question of Hayes or auti-Hayes in Thursday's gathering may be regarded as aiready

"What can the opponents of Senator Conkling in this Convention hope to do?" asks Cornelius. "They could take the organization right out of Mr. Congling's hands in the city. Weil, they have got what they wanted and they have contrived to carry the Fit-teenth district—one single district in New York city. This will fairly represent their strength all over the State. The Convention will be quiet and harmonious, because it will be all one way and because the majority are desirous of peace and harmony and simply want to unite all republicans by ignoring outside and thus to carry the State."

The opinion expressed by Mr. Van Cott is entertained by the leading republicans in Saratoga, where there are pienty of politicians, and by prominent reinto the closing hours of the seasen.

BENTIMENT IN SARATOGA. There was an attempt at electing an anti-Conkling delegation in this county, but it failed decisively, and ing all reference to the national administration in the Marvin, who was in former years an earnest Morgan are to be found in this county many republican the United States Senate. The treachery of a republican Assemblyman (ex-Speaker Youngieve) deteated and the republicans of Saratoga deciare that suc treason shail never again stain the party record of

THE CONKLING STRENGTH AND POLICY. It is now certainly known that Mr. Conkling will have control of the Convention, probably by as large a majority as that predicted by Mr. Van Cott. It is nave control of the Convention, probably by as large a majority as that predicted by Mr. Van Cott. It is asserted that the policy to be pursued will be one of conciliation, and that, so far from any assault being made upon Fresident Hayes, the platform will be made to declare in glittering generalities that the country is to be congratulated that the government did not in 1876 pass into democratic hands and that it is the imperative duly of all republicans to unite in a determined effort to continue and perpetuate republican rule. Such a plank in the platform will, it is said, or at least ought to be accepted as a sort of recognition of Mr. Hayes' administration as republican and should be all that the warmest friends of the President can require at this time. Such a resolution would no doubt carry off from the flayes party a number of its friends and leave Mr. Cuttis almost alone in his glory. Certainly no more than this will be conceded and this will only be agreed upon provided the Cuttis almost alone in the Cuttis of the Cuttis and the Mr. Cuttis, when here at the Unitarian Conference, expressed to some Boston friends his determination to press and insist upon a plais, unequivocal indorsement of the President's policy and a direct approval of his New York Custom House suspensions and appointments as in the true line of civil service reform and in consistency with his pledges. Unless this shall be agreed upon be will be prepared, it is alleged, with facts and figures to make a severe altack on the recent Custom House management. A story is current here that Mr. Cuttis either showed a prominent Boston Mr. Cuttis either showed a prominent Boston

House management. A story is current here that the nomination met with general apple man, and the nomination met with general approval.

The Convention the nominated Mr. David Gallup, of Philadeld, for Lieutenant Governor by scalamation. Mr. Gallup has been several times in the Legislature to his administration which he has received from the to his administration which he has received from the republicans of other States in the demenstration with which he has recently been greeted. Mr. Curris expressed his conviction that his duty as a republican demanded his earnest advocacy of such a policy in the Convention, and his determination to present the point under any and all circumstances to the bitter end.

PRELING OF CONKLING'S PRIENDS.

While Mr. Conking's friends agree in the statement that he has declared his desire for peace and harmony in the Convention, they feel satisfied that should lif. Curtis or any other delegate insist on a fight the Senator will cast his pacific intention to the wind and be prepared for the encounter. There is a report that Mr. Conking has prepared a great speech for the Convention, in which peace and good will prevais, but his well known fighting qualities lead to the conviction that, if unjustly assailed, either personally or through his friends, he will be likely to change the tone of his address very maternally.

Senator Conking and the state Committee, and Mr. Johnson, secretary to the State Committee; Mr. Dangett, of Should, of the State Committee; George W. Curtis and about a dozen others of less note, arrived this evening about seven o'clock. They are all at the United States Hotel. Senator Conking, who is looking well and in excellent health, made his appearance in the hall of the hotel about eight o'clock and was speedly surrounded by friends.

ENNATOR CONKING ON THE CONVENTION.

In reply to questions by the Hanalo correspondent Mr. Conking said it was as yet too early to speak about what the Couvention would do in detail, as there had, of course, oeen no opportunity to consult on the pure of delegates. It would, however, certainly be a harmonious and strong Republican Convention, one of the most decided and pronounced in republicants that has been need for many years. The reason for this is the springing up and sugger of the democracy and the springing of the state, and had called out a force of the old army, even in primary elections, strong enough to show that the spirit and strength of the party are still unimpared. In reply to a question as to whether there is likely to be any discussion or consest over resolutions in the Convention Will be moved only by a desire to secure republican springing of the Convention will be moved only by a desire to secure to public an outpet of incoming the proposition a

election was, in his opinion, of very grave importance in view of the probable complexion of the United Stotes Seante, and this would, he believed, revive the republican sentiment all over the State and rouse the roll guard to action.

An Expression from R. Curits.

Mr. Curits was seand stiting at a window of the reading room of the United States these this evening in close conservation with Mr. Van Cott, of Brocklyn. As the two gentlemen seemed somewhat carnest in the conference, some of the Conking delegates, in passing, made the remark that Mr. Curits was just then engaged in about as difficult a piece of civil service reform as he had ever undertaken. They evidently believed the reformer was trying the power of his persuasive elequence upon Mr. Van Cott. When the conversation was ended Mr. Curits gave a ready and courteous response to the questions put to him by the Harain correspondent. "It is, of course, impossible," said Mr. Curtis, it is advance of the action of a convention, what a delegate's course may be, but certainly there will be no desire and so effort on my part to disturb the harmony of the Convention should it act with the judgment and honeaty which I hope sud believe will mark the proceedings on Thursday next."

"What course will be satisfactory to you?"

"In hope the Convention will follow the course pursued in former days by the republican party, and say plainly, unequivocally and unmistakably just what it means. The republican party has bever in the past been in the habit of saying what it meant in language that could be interpreted in one way by one set of people and in snother way by another set. I shall be satisfied if it meets the financial question in this decisive, fini-forder manner. The republican party is the party not of hard money only, but of gold. It upnoids gold com as the standard coin of the counsercal world and cannot afford to temporize or equivocate on that question for a single moment. Should it hesiste on that point or lail to speak in bold language the party is defend

promise on a financial platform that will virtually in dorse all Rayes' recent speeches and to claim a

CONNECTICUT REPUBLICANS.

AN UNQUALIFIED HARD MONEY PLATFORM ADOPTED-QUALIFIED INDORSEMENT OF PRESIDENT HAYES-CHARLES B. ANDREWS THE NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR.

HARTFORD, Cond., Sept. 24, 1878. The Republican State Convention met at Allyn Hall this morning. Colonel H. A. R. Hoyt, of Greenwich, was chosen temporary chairman, and, on taking the chair, made a strong speech in favor of a hard money platform. The usual committees were appointed, and the Committee on Credentials reported delegates PERMANENT ORGANIZATION

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported Stephen W. Keliogg, of Waterbury, president of the Convention. Mr. Kellegg made a special address, meinly on the financial question, and unequivocally in favor of hard money. He claimed that the republican party must stand effect of bringing the greenback dollar up to within half a cent of the standard gold dollar. He reverted tions of the Connecticut democrats three years ago and the dodging in their New Haven platform last week. The republicans will have none of this but will stand solid for hard money.

The Convention proceeded to the nomination of a candidate for Governor, and Colonel H. W. R. Hoyt, Robinson, of Hartford county, by acciamation. The motion was received with enthusiastic applause, and Mr. Robinson would have been placed in nomination immediately but for the presentation of letters from him positively declining to run. The Convention then, after hearty from all parts of the State, nominated Mr. Charles B. Andrews, of Litchfield, for Governor, by acclamation. Mr. Audrews is a prominent lawyer, has been in the State Senate and the House, and in the last Legislature was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. He is a native of Sunderland, Mass, a clear-headed, capable man, and the nomination met with general approval.

The Convention then nominated by ballot Colonel David Torrance, of Derby, for Secretary of State, and then took a recess for dinner.

At the afternoon session the Convention nominated Taimage Baker, of Norwalk, for treasurer.

The following is the platform:-

The following is the platform:—

The republicans of Connection, in convention assembled, resolva,

Piral—That the existing danger so the public credit, industry and connectee call upon us to piedge anew our constancy to the great principles of patriotism and selfsacrifice which have successfully carried the country
through the perils of a great war and preserved and establiance the Union.

Second—That the bonds of the United States and the
legal tender notes issued under the necessities of the war
are sacred debts to be paid to the last dollar in the
standard money of the world; that the only money
recognised in the constitution, or in the exchange of the
world, is gold and silver coin of the weight and lineness
which gives it universal currency, and we demand that all
currency shall be redocmable in coin at the will of the
holder, and that coin and currency shall be rept at par
with the gold atmost of the world.

Third—Inter the issue of legal teader notes was only justhable by the necessities of the war, and that any attenue
to lower and a prost of money, to increase the volume of
thable by the necessities of the war, and that any attenue
to lower mails angered of money, to increase the volume of
the people unitable or to desterience in the money of the
people unitable or to desterience, a reisson, is simply requcision; and this we decise, a reisson, is simply requcision; and this we decise, a reisson, is almoly requcision; and this we decise, a reisson, is almoly requcision; and the money of the money of the
paper in a time of profound peace would be without as
case and a gross violation of the constitution of the United
States, and, therefore, we demand actual resumption of
specia payments at the time need by law, and that Congress shall do no act to delay it, but shall leave the country
free in its reviving prosperity.

Forth—That we amand the most raid economy, not only
from the state and national governments, cut from ali
lesser communities.

State—We condemn as unworthy of an enlight The republicans of Connecticut, in convention assembled.

tions.

ABOUT PRESIDENT HAYES.

Elabels—That we believe in the integrity and pariotism of President Hayes, and will give olden are contained in all his constitutional efforts to secure an homest and efficient public service and to maintain the fluencial honor of the nation.

Ninh. That the title of President Hayes having been extited by a commission of both political parties setting in

gerous to the nubite peace and prospertly, and have for their object not the wildre of the country, but the advance-ment of a faction.

Tenth—We commend to the voters of Connecticut the nominees of this Convention, believing that their high character is sufficient guaranty that they will do what is within their power to carry out and onforce the principles herein declared.

The Convention completed the State ticket by the nomination of Chauncey Howard, of Coventry, for Comptroller. Comptroller.
The reading of the platform was heartily applicated at every point, and it was adopted unanimously.
The Convention adjourned at a quarter past three o'clock P. M.

HUDSON COUNTY POLITICS.

The political campaign in Hudson county, comprising the Seventh Congressional district of New Jersey, will open in earnest to-day with the Convention of the national greenback-labor party at McPherson Hall, Jersey City, to nominate candidates for Congress, Sheriff and three Coroners. The work of the Sheriff and three Coroners. The work of the Convention will doubtless be looked forward to with interest, the advocates of the cause having been charged for weeks canvassing the districts and organizing clubs among the workingmen. One of the leaders of the inbor party said yesterday that they did not expect to poil less than 2,000 votes for any of their candidates, and if they did not succeed in electing any of their standard bearers they at least would bring out the full strength of their party in the county and entile workingmen in the lature to recognition at the hands of both democrats and republicans.

The democrats yesterday elected delegates throughout the county to represent them in the county and Congressional convections to be held in Jerrey City on Friday.

The Republican Convention will be held in Library

on Friday.

The Republican Convention will be held in Library
Hall, Jersey City, on Monday next.

BLAINE IN BOSTON.

The Senator Delivers a Financial Speech in Faneuil Hall.

POLITICAL CURRENCY EVILS.

Merits of the National Banking System.

HARD MONEY AND PROSPERITY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE MEBALD.]

Boston, Sept. 24, 1878. The audience which assembled in Fancuit Hall toladies occupied the galleries, and the Boston Cadet Band cultvened the scene with choice music. At about half-Collector Simmons, General Banks, Minister Russell. with several other prominent republican politicians took seats on the platform. Simmons and Banks re-ceived a perfect evation as they crossed the platform. seven, but it was a quarter to eight before even the speaker of the evening appeared. Walbridge H. Field presided, and introduced Mr. Blaine, who made a strong speech in favor of hard money and resumption. Three cheers were given for Blaine, followed by three cheers for Butler, the latter being the words "Fellow citizens" somebody shouted from the lower end of the hall "Mulligan," which brought out some laughter.

EVILS OF A POLITICAL CURRENCY. people were engaged in the present campaign in a task which never ought to be laid upon them, the settlement of their currency. One of the worst things, he said, for the people of the United States, the one thing which is a blight on the people, is to have a political correcer. The people of the United States do not want republican money nor democratic money, but they want consti-tutional money for all parties, good for all the people. The tendency of a discussion of the fluancial question he claims was to give that worst of all curses on a the needs of the government, the forced loans of which authorized the issue of the greenback and the pircumstances then existing. The great campaign of 1864, in which Grant, Sherman and our other great generals crushed the rebellion, which closed at Apgenerals crushed the rebellion, which closed at Appearatox, was carried on by a loan of over \$1,000,000,000, borrowed on the lath of the government. The men who loaned that money is the death struggles of the government put in cash and they cannot be expected to take out rags. They gave money and they ought to get money. In order to sceare money for for those who came to the country's rescue the nation pleaged its moner solemnly, and that pleage is as binding on the people of this coducty as the dying injunction of a mether to her son, that the paper currency should never exceed \$400,000,000. That limit must not be exceeded.

junction of a mother to her son, that the paper currency should never exceed \$400,000,000. That limit must not be exceeded.

BUTLERITES EXTERRUPT THE SENATOR.

At this point it become evident that the hall contained a liberal sprinkling of greenbackers, democrats and Butler men. Mr. Blaine was piled with questions from all parts of the bouss. Whom he asked how the people could regulate the issue of paper money when once that barrier was broken down a voice retorted, "By the constitution." "Fee," said Mr. Blaine, "but Congress is the body that carries out the provisions of the constitution." "But," said another, "what about the frauds that have been discovered in Congress?" (Laughter and hisses.)

PRAISING THE NATIONAL BANK SYSTEM.

Mr. Blaine best came to consider the national bank ing system. That system, he said, was created by the republican party, and, raid the speaker, I do not want to evade my responsibility in voting for that measure. There has never been in this country or in any officer country a system that has given as much security to the third class, the bill holder, as the national bank. To prove this Mr. Blaine cited the abolition of the State banking system, which was a result of the introduction of the national bank. He argued that there was no other institution which caused so much distress and ions as did the State bank through defairations and faileres. There was no security to republican party, therefore, deserved the confidence and respect of the people by declaring that his country did not consist of thirty-eight states, distinct and separate communities, with littly-eight different species of money, so that if a man had to travel from Boston to Chicago be would be obliged to change his moosy at every State line, but one country, with one currency from Maine.

with thirty-eight different species of money, so that if a man is to travel from Boston to Calcago he would be obliged to change his money at every State line, but one country, with one currency from Maine to Colorado. He explained the organization of a national bank. For every dollar that is issued by the bank there is \$1 10 security in the Treasury vaults of the mation as security, so that if the cashier runs away with the funds of the institution the bill holder can go to the United States and get his money, dollar for dollar. (Appiause and obsers.)

The next element of the financial question considered was the government bond. The greenbacker says the government bond ought to be taxed as well as any other species of property. Mr. Biaine agreed to that, and said he would go further and assert that no property in this country, national bank stock alone excepted, paid a larger tax than the nation's notes. The bond pays four per cent interest while, city and State bonds will pay seven per cent, and the holder of the latter is not inclined to rush to the assessor and announce his purchase. The fats is taken out of the government bond in advance. The chances of any tax being paid on the State or city bonds are very doubtful. It had been frequently said that the panic of 1873 was caused by a contraction of thecurrency. Mr. Biaine cented that, and asserted in support of his position that on the day the panic atfuck there was a larger circulation of paper money in the country than at any time since the war, with one exception.

The speaker held up a greenback—a United States

that on the day the panic struck there was a larger circulation of paper money in the country than at any time since the war, with one exception.

Gold. Ellven, Grennbacks.

The speaker held up a greenback—a United States note—a piece of gold and a piece of silver, and called attention to each in succession. Gold and silver were money; the notes were mere promises to pay money, coin. Their value consisted only in the promise, based on the faith of the people in the ability of the batton to pay. The nation old not promise to pay on a given day. It did not know what embarrassments might result from the war, but it said to the holder of every dollar bill, "We will pay one dollar." After ten years had clapsed Congress said to the bill holders, "We will pay you in coin for every bill you hold on January 1, 1879." Iben, of course, said Mr. Blaine, you want coin when you know you can ret it. The argument is made by the greenbackers that the government cannot resume on that day, because thors is not enough coin in the Treasury to do in. But do they expect that on New Year's morning every man, from Colorado to the Gulf and from Maine to the kito Grande, will be at the Treasury door waiting to get his coin?

A Pontand democrat naswered a greenback friend, when the same difficulty was presented in the course of an argument, thus:—"There are 40,600 people in the city of Fertiand, are there not?" "Yea," said the greenbacker. "Weit, they will all want coffins in the course of an argument, thus:—"There are 40,600 people in the city of Fertiand, are there not?" "Yea," said the greenbacker curse a people coult have. What we want is economy. The war destroyed \$900,000,000 worth of property, and we must get over that loss by economizing. We want as large a carrency as the demands of trade require, but when we find it exceeding the respectable point it is too large. We have been going on, he zaid, in the direct line of prosperity; we have reached the borders of the promised land. But the greenbacker invites us to retrace our steps

GENERAL BUTLER.

WILY HE DECAME A CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS-HIS VIEWS ON STATE ADMINISTRATION AND THE PINANCIAL QUES-TION EXPLAINED.

The East Norfolk Register, published in Randolph, prints a letter from General Butler to J. A. Tower, a prominent supporter of his in that town, dated early in June, setting forth the reasons which have evidently determined later his candidacy for the Gov-

dentity determined later his candidacy los the Governorship. It is as follows:—

Washinoton, D. C., June 2, 1878.

My Dear Sin—Your very kind letter is at hand. In regard to the suggestions of your note permit me to say personal inclinations and advancing years lead ma, as the thing lought to do, to seek retirement from public affairs, and I at present know of but one thing that would overcome that inclination, and that, I am certain, is not personal amount on, for I can have no other desire longer to take part in public affairs, but to do what I can for the good of my State and country. I look upon the present condition of Massachusetts as being at once the best and worst governed State in the Union—the best in regard to her laws.

the worst as regards the administration of them. I do not mean by this to make a personal criticism upon "A" or "B," who are concerned in the administration, but the present party in power has been in more than twenty years, and however honest and capable they may be, a great many abuses have crept in, which in the ordinary political routins will not, nay, cannot be corrected. Whonever, if ever, the people of the State with a good degree of unanimity shall wish my sorvices in that regard, they can command them.

Bred and born a democrat, and imboed thoroughly with all the democrate ideas of the school of Jefferson, and of the executive action of Jackson, the evente of the war have convinced me that their views of the sphere of the general government need some modifications as applied to a country not new, as when they were adopted, a single agricultural and commercial country, where the different communities were so separated from each other by distance that general administration was not needed. The constitutional amendments, the results of the war, which make all mee equal before the law, and give equal rights and powers, and output to give equal burdens under the government to all mon, I believe ought to be made the relieof action for the future unity of the country, but in all ideas of economical administration of the State and national governments, allowing the State governments to be supreme within a finite of the state governments to be supreme within Taux reincultures of thinks a how to the United States, and the state governments of a post of the United States, and the state governments of the state governments, which should be administrated by non-elected directly from the people—the more direct the better, because the more responsible to them. But our State government is really administered by conmissioners, irresponsible, and therefore disadvantageous, and suffering corruptions to fasten themselves upon the body pointie. To use faure, our state is good enough, but barnacles and weeds and excreacences have attached themselves to her until the progress of her people is impeded and she is entirely overburdened. This ought to be corrected. No one man can do it, but if the people desire it to be done one man acting for and in the name and behalf of the people can do it. But it must be done by the people concess have attached themselves to her until the progress of her people is impeded and she is entirely overburdened. This ought to be corrected. No one man can do it, but if the people desire it to be done one m

MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRATS

THE CONVENTION TO MEET IN FAREUIL HALL-A GROWING FEELING FOR CONCILIATION-A STEAIGHT OUT TICKET TO BE NOMINATED.

To-morrow the second Democratic Convention will decide the fate of the party in this State for the next the other one took place, or in Boston the day there is no doubt but that a lively row have been innugurated, one which would roud the party asunder and make it impos-sible for the leaders to organize for future struggles. The Convention which took fer ston of Mechanics' Hall would have been denou lar body of strikers, &c. But a week's reflection he shown the State Central Committee that such a course now would be undignified, besides being unwise and absolutely dangerous. It might please Frank Bird Reuben Noble, Nicholas Hathaway and a few others

Reuben Noble, Nicholas Hathaway and a few ofte to vent their pent-up feelings on the crowd white outwitted them at Worcester by a questionable trict but it would not pay, and so these rate gentleme must nurse their wrath to keep it warm, of break loose and spoil sit the plans now so nicely arranged.

CONCILIATION PAYOURD.

There has grown up within the past few days a strong sentiment in lavor, if not of compromise, at least of conciliation. The Guiler men have the balance of power in five or six Congressional districts. They have intimated to the democratic leader's that if Fancai Hait should denounce Mechanics' Hail, and witen the breach aiready made in the party ranks, they would mare independent nominations, or ableat see to it that every regular democratic candidate should have leave to stay at home. There are only two districts which, on a natural vote, are democrated by any chance. These are the Third and Fourth, now representation in the party wore united and sided by Butler's influence. The seale either side. The Fifth, Sixth, Swenth and Eighthave gone democration, and could again if the party wore united and sided by Butler's influence. This they cannot have should the leaders open a war-to-the-kuffe campaign to-morrow. In the Fourth district the Butler men would insist on throwing over more they for his brother, they cannot have should the leaders open a war-to-the-kuffe campaign to-morrow. In the Fourth district the Butler men would insist on throwing over more they for his brother, and the aversion they have for his brother, and for a number of years one of the most useful and able members of the upper branch of the State Legistical and and the members of the upper branch of the State Legistical and altered the state of the Sawmut National Bank and director in several others. A union of both wings on Clark would deteat Commings, or in tact any other republican candidate, for the gronback movement has taken deep root in the distirict 20 by default.

General Janks S. Williney will presade to control

has taxen deep root in the district. If there is to be a scalping match in to-morrow's Convention Butler's followers with let the district go by default.

ARRANGING THE PROGRAMME.

General James S. Waltney will presside to-morrow. He wrote a speech for the Worcester Convention, but it will not suit in Boston, and so he has written another. I was told to-day by a leading democrat that the leaders met a few nights ago and decided to revise that speech if possible. Whitsey in of the "staiwart" stripe, a bitter enemy of Butler, although both betrayed the party in the Convention of 1800 and helped to defeat Douglas. He wants to excornate the General and all his methods, but the more prudent are straid that he will go too far. At the conference sliuded to it was agreed almost funnimously te hold the Convention as it no such thing as a Worcester Convention ever happened; to ignore that gathering totally and open the campaign against. Butler as an enemy to the democratic party. This course was adopted at the instigation of the Boston leaders, who have a city election coming a month after the State election. They know that if the Butler men are driven into open hostility to the heads of the party it will be absorately impossible to bring out the rail democratic strength in December. Unless, therefore, some unioreseen circumstance arises to morrow the Convention will be comparatively quiet.

Charles Theodore Russell, of Cambridge, will probably get the nomination for Governor. There is talk of putting Edward Avery up for the office of Attorney General and John E. Fitzgeral for Auditor. The other positions are not decided on, or if they are the decision has not been allowed to leak out. Mr. Avery wants to run for Congress again in the Second district; but it is generally admitted that his position as chairman of the State Central Committee has his chances of election would be decidedly alim.

COMPOSITION OF THE CONVENTION.

The Convention will be composed of the regularly elected delegates who refused to take part in the

NEVADA DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

A HARD MONEY PLATFORM ADOPTED-THE TICKET NOMINATED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 24, 1878. The Democratic State Convention of Nevada met yesterday and adopted a hard money platform, advocating the removal of all restrictions on silver, and nominated for Governor L. R. Bradley, the present incumbent; for Licutenant Governor, J. M. Adams, and for Congress W. E. F. Deal.